



DAILY RECORD SUNDAY.

THOMAS A. DAY,  
EDITOR AND OWNER.

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## TO ADVERTISERS.

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WE'RE FOR AMERICA! AMERICANS!



"I believe that it is a good deal better to open up the hills of the United States to the labor of America than to open up the hills of the United States to the labor of the world."—WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Labor cannot be hoarded; the idle day is gone forever; lost wages are never reimbursed, and therefore, steady employment and good pay in good money are essential to the comfort and happiness of the American laborer and his wife and children.—JOHN G. CARLISLE.

The Populists of Nashville, in a resolution declaring for fusion in Tennessee, declare that BRYAN is a better Populist than he is a Democrat, and that the Chicago platform is better Populist than Democratic doctrine.

SECRETARY OF STATE FINLEY says that the Eleventh District promises a majority of 18,000 for McKINLEY. The District only gave 12,000 majority last year, but Mr. FINLEY says they are aroused now and there is no telling what they will do. Hereafter the majority expected from the Eleventh has been put at about 15,000.

HON. D. N. COMINGORE, Insurance Commissioner, has returned from Philadelphia, where he attended the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners. Mr. COMINGORE says that out of twenty-four Commissioners only one, the Colorado member, was for BRYAN. And Commissioner FINCH of Indiana, a Democrat, said that there was hardly a doubt that BRYAN would lose the Hoosier State.

A MAN said to the Editor a few days ago: "I will take your paper and pay for it when BRYAN is defeated." As the gentleman is a reliable man, the offer was readily accepted. It will be a pleasure to us to have several hundred reliable subscribers on the same basis.—Mingfield Monitor.

THE LEDGER will accept any number of subscribers, from 1 to 16 thousand, on the same terms. If you have such faith in your man, here's a chance to get your reading matter free as well as your silver.

"HERE a gold dollar and it will still be worth a dollar; melt a silver dollar and it will be worth only 53 cents," says the gold standard advocate. If a silver dollar had been melted in 1873 before it was demonetized it would have been worth 100 cents.—Bullfinch.

Exactly. And that's just what had been done with all the silver dollars up to 1873. They had been melted down because there was a profit to the melter. You may not have been old enough to remember it, but we offer a reward of \$5 for any man who received a silver dollar in trade or in payment for labor in 1873, or who had received any silver money for 13 years prior to 1873, or who received any such coin for 6 years after 1873.

Now, suppose you tell your readers why you imposed upon them that forged extract from the Republican platform of 1896.

## The Ledger's Leaflets—No. 15.

In the last leaflet the effect of the free coinage of silver on wages in general lines was shown. It is equally interesting to see what the effect would be upon certain classes of employees.

No class is more important in number or in its relation to the business of the average community than railroad employees, and no class would be more disadvantageously affected.

The reason for this lies in the fact that the railroads in many states would be unable to advance their rates for passenger and freight service, although their fixed charges and necessary expenditures would be enormously increased when measured by the depreciated money which would surely follow free coinage. The reason of this is the fact that passenger and freight rates are limited, either by statute or by state commissions, in fully one-half of the states. It is not probable that the state Legislatures or commissions would consent to an increase in the rates which the railroads might charge.

Much more of the depreciated money which the railroads would receive for their services would be required for the payment of bonded indebtedness, interest, repairs, fuel and other necessary expenses of operation. With their hands tied in the matter of prices which they could charge for their services and their officials compelled to spend much more of the currency received for that service in payment of fixed charges and absolutely necessary expenses of operation, there would be but one way that they could economize, and that would be in the matter of wages paid to their employees.

Railroad men who are assuming that free coinage of silver would give them more wages may find themselves greatly mistaken. They may find not only a reduction of the purchasing power of every dollar paid them, but a reduction of the number of dollars which they receive.

If anybody doubts that the railroads would be driven to a step of this kind, or to an absolute suspension of business unless they were able to persuade the state authorities to allow them to increase their rates, let him examine the following list of states in which the rates for railroad charges are controlled by state authority.

States in which passenger rates are limited by state laws or state commissions:

Michigan,	Georgia,	Oregon,	New York,
Wisconsin,	South Carolina,	Nevada,	New Jersey,
Iowa,	North Carolina,	Nebraska,	Maryland,
Illinois,	Florida,	New Mexico,	Virginia,
Kansas,	Alabama,	Arizona,	West Virginia,
Missouri,	Arkansas,	Texas,	Tennessee,

States in which freight rates are limited by state laws or state commissions:

Ohio,	Georgia,	Kansas,	Iowa,
Michigan,	Maryland,	Nebraska,	Tennessee,
Wisconsin,	West Virginia,	Missouri,	Arizona,
Illinois,	Virginia,	Arkansas,	New Mexico,

## ANOTHER FORGERY.

LINCOLN NEVER SAID WHAT THE SILVERITES CLAIM.

Perry S. Heath, of the Republican National Committee, has received from John G. Nicolay, one of the President Lincoln's Secretaries, a letter in which he declares spurious an alleged quotation from Lincoln now in general circulation as a Democratic campaign document. The quotation thus condemned is as follows:

"Mr. Lincoln said: 'As a result of the war, corporations have been entrenched, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people, until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the Republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of hopes which may prove groundless.'"

Mr. Nicolay continues: "This alleged quotation from Mr. Lincoln is a bald, unbecoming forgery. The great President never said it or wrote it,

and never said or wrote anything that, by the utmost license, could be distorted to resemble it."

With The Bulletin publishing a forged plank from the Republican platform of 1888; with the forgery of an article from The London Financial News; with a false translation of Bismarck's letter to the Governor of Texas;—but why extend the list? Verily, this has gotten to be a campaign of forgery from the free coinage standpoint.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists return the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

John Messerschmidt left his family at Ashland in August with \$900 in his pockets and has not been heard from since.

Silver Democrats will from now on devote all their attention to Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa, all of which they consider doubtful states.

Governor Bradley reinstated the state for the \$300 paid Lieutenant-Governor Worthington as his salary during the time he occupied the Executive Chair in Governor Bradley's stead.

It is stated that the reason that Bryan did not stop at Ashland and make a speech, as advertised, was that the silver Democrats of that place failed to put up \$30 that was demanded. As the "boys" here could scrape together only \$27.50 that will account for the brevity of his remarks at this point.

## REPUBLICANS WIN.

Canvass of Northern and Western States Encouraging.

## LET'S MAKE IT UNANIMOUS.

Kentucky and the Dakotas Solid—Bryan Will Lose His State.

## FREE COINAGE DOOMED.

The Republican managers have given out the following figures of McKinley's majorities in the states tabulated as a result of a polling of the states:

Illinois.....	35,000
Indiana.....	45,000
Iowa.....	30,000
Kentucky.....	3,000
Minnesota.....	35,000
Michigan.....	40,000
Nebraska.....	18,000
North Dakota.....	3,500
South Dakota.....	10,000
Wisconsin.....	60,000

Cook county will give McKinley and Hobart a plurality of 35,000 at a conservative estimate.

## SWEEPING REPUBLICAN GAINS.

Chairman Gowdy's poll of Indiana has not been completed, but the returns thus far are most flattering. The polling in Indianapolis and Marion county show a Republican gain of ten votes to the precinct, even, compared with the landslide figures of 1894, when the state went Republican by 45,000. The thirty-day poll, now under way, is expected to tell the story of a sweeping growth of Sound Money doctrine.

In Iowa the Republican State Central Committee puts the majority for McKinley at anything above 30,000, which will probably be swelled at count of polls, now undertaking, to 75,000 or 100,000. The Populists claim, though not in the least optimistic, are based on surreptitious polling and utterly false conjecture.

## DOUBLE HARRISON'S MAJORITY.

There is positively no doubt as to Michigan. The polling is and has been most encouraging. The canvass is being made under the carefully organized plan perfected through many years trial. Harrison carried the state by 22,000, and McKinley will carry it by twice that number, and his plurality will probably exceed 50,000.

Louis Blaisy, Chairman Republican State Committee, fixes the majority in Minnesota for McKinley at 35,000. It is certain that six of the seven Congressmen will be elected by the Republicans.

In Missouri Chairman Pilley refuses to set figures of majority for McKinley. However, he says the McKinley and Hobart electors will sweep the state.

The Kentucky state poll has been completed. It shows a McKinley plurality of 173,000, leaving but a small plurality of 3,000.

## BRYAN'S STATE AGAINST HIM.

Bryan's state, Nebraska, is against him. Chairman Post of the Republican State Central Committee will make no figures public because he considers it poor policy. He reports, however, that McKinley will carry the state. The majority for the electoral ticket is estimated on the outside at 18,000. The indications are that the longer the campaign lasts the stronger will be the Republican victory.

The leaders in North Dakota are working assiduously, with bright prospects for Republicanism. A poll of the state gives McKinley a plurality of 3,500.

## THE SITUATION IN OHIO.

The final poll of Ohio is not completed. The first poll of the state showed a majority for Bryan, the second demonstrated that the Republicans were drifting back into the old party lines and that McKinley will carry the state.

There is much misinformation abroad as to what Ohio can reasonably be expected to do in the coming contest. This year, as never before, the Republicans must fight a combined opposition. Last year Governor Bushnell had a vote of 222,803 votes; Corey, the Populist candidate, had 38,673 votes, and Ellis, Prohibition, had 20,285 votes, and both of these organizations have fused with the Populists, or against the Republicans, this year. Bushnell's majority was but about 30,000.

South Dakota will practically double her Republican majority at last election. McKinley's majority will exceed 10,000.

Wisconsin is not an uncertain state, as the polls show. Any figure between 60,000 and 100,000 will be a safe estimate.

## TO HELP THE FARMER.

How Maj. McKinley Would Accomplish This.

With a few inclusive and eloquent words Maj. McKinley cut the ground from under one of the chief arguments of the free silver people. In addressing a delegation of farmers he said:

Free silver will not cure overproduction nor underconsumption. You don't get consumers through the mist; you get them through the factories.

The free silver idea was first preached to the western farmers, who were told that the making of an unlimited number of cheap dollars would double the prices of their products, and this would result in making the whole country prosperous. It was evident to the thinking man that this was reversing the natural order of things. When times were dull and people were out of work and able to buy only the most limited quantities of necessities, to attempt to restore prosperity by doubling the value of the dollar was certainly not the way to bring relief to either the farmer or the rest of the nation. Evidently the only realistic remedy was to be found in the creating of a larger demand for the farmer's products by putting it in the power of his customers at home and abroad to buy more of them. The way to accomplish this, Maj. McKinley pointed out, was through the restoration of the policies of protection and reciprocity.

An adequate protective tariff will open our workshops to their fullest capacity, and give more steady work to our own wage-earners at better rates. Then they will be able to buy much more of the products of the farm, and the prices of the latter will improve with the better demand. The renewal of the reciprocity policy will open up larger foreign markets for our produce, and assist in giving the farmer better prices. Maj. McKinley showed that depression in agriculture always follows low tariff legislation, and the farmer is suffering to-day because the number of his customers has increased and his best customers are out of work. Diminish the competition and increase the number of his customers by a sensible protective and reciprocity policy and the farmer will get better prices for what he has to sell, while the rest of the nation will share in his prosperity. But prosperity will never come to the farmer or anyone else by opening the mints for free coinage of a depreciated silver dollar, while at the same time we shut up our factories by the adoption of a free trade policy, to both of which ideas Mr. Bryan stands pledged.—Pittsburgh Times.

## TILLMAN AND THE SUPREME COURT.

It cannot be denied that Candidate Bryan has devoted himself exclusively to the silver question and neglected to cheer his audiences with the glorious populist programme respecting the supreme court. Senator Tillman has jumped into the breach to correct the omission, and in a speech at Philadelphia reassures the nation that this reign of law and order need not be endured much longer if the apostle of repudiation is elevated to the presidency. Says Tillman:

"If McKinley is elected the democratic party will take the rascally judges by the throat and teach them that there is yet liberty in the land."

This is the kind of unequivocal talk that enlivens the campaign and serves fully to educate the people. What is the use of shilly-shallying with the great issues when a little plain speaking covers the ground so much more clearly? "These rascally judges," as Mr. Tillman explains, are the men who hold the highest places of honor now in the hearts of the people, are the taken by the throat, while the popemasters sell into port with black flag aloft in their ship of ruin, robbery and repudiation. This throat business must not be taken literally, perhaps. That is merely Tillman's way of saying that the decrees will be throttled, their judgment stifled, their honor smothered, their freedom cut off, so that they may be taught, "there is yet liberty in the land" for all those who may applaud Bryan, the mountebank, Tillman, the scoundrel, and Algebe, the anarchist.

Tillman's timely discussion of the supreme court issue suggests a division of labor for three leaders that would insure that none of the three great features of the platform would be neglected.

Let Bryan continue to devote himself solely to free silver and repudiation. Let Algebe treat the bobbing immunity of mobs from federal intervention, even when government interests are attacked.

Tillman can keep impressing on his hearers the fact that will be needed out to the supreme court—"take the rascally judges by the throat"—if Bryan should be victorious.

These are the three chief planks in the populist platform, and these are their representative and respective advocates.

What a trinity to brave the sober judgment of the United States of America!—Chicago Tribune.

—Mr. Powderly put the tariff question in a nutshell when he said in his New York speech: "It sounds beautiful to say that the world is my country and all men are my brothers, but self-preservation is the first law of nations as well as of nations. The nation, like the individual, must live and pay its just debts, and there is no honest, easier method than to tax imports and protect home labor."

Nebraska is an Indian name, and signifies "Blue Water." This is, of course, no reflection on the state, and we merely mention the fact at this time for the possible information of Mr. Bryan, of Lincoln.





# **OUR BAKING POWDER** **ABSOLUTELY PURE**



[The Editor of THE TRIBUNE is not responsible for opinions expressed by Correspondents, but nothing reflecting upon the character of any person will be admitted to these columns.]

Correspondents will please send Letters as to reach us not later than 5 o'clock a.m. Give dates in our own words as possible. We want news, facts, opinions, and not advertising matter or political opinions.

## **OUR AGENTS.**

The following are authorized Agents for THE TRIBUNE in their respective localities:

**Chicago**—Frank W. Hawes.  
**St. Louis**—J. C. Dorman.  
**St. Paul**—W. J. Jackson.  
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**St. Cloud**—J. A. Stewart.  
**St. Paul**—W. J. Jackson.  
**St. Cloud**—J. A. Stewart.

Subscribers will save the trouble of lettering by paying their subscriptions to the Agent at their place.

## **AUGUSTA AFFAIR.**

What the Capital of Broken Furnishes in the Hay of Current News.

John Higgins, a well known farmer of the Dutch Ridge neighborhood, died Friday and was buried Sunday. He had long been a sufferer from consumption of the lungs.

## **THE FARMING SHOW.**

The much advertised and greatly talked-of Bryan meeting held here last Friday will go down in the political history of the county as the biggest fact ever caught the poor voters of the soil, who to the number of about 3,000 gathered to hear the eloquence which they believed would lead in rivulets from the lips of this man who is laboring so hard to raise that "crown of thorns" from their brow.

The meeting during the day was addressed by Judge Marvin of Covington, Messrs. Tardell and Campbell of Georgetown, O., and last but not least by C. J. Starnes, Aerobic Bryan and J. W. Starnes. Everything moved along as slick as greased lightning until the time arrived for the coming of the Bryan party.

Some 1,000 people had congregated in the City Hall lawn, where a stand had been erected from which it was currently reported that the Boy Orator would speak for one hour. Colonel Clarke of luncheon fame, with a majestic wave of his hand, quitted the tribune and said: "Fellow-countrymen, we will now come to order, as I hear the majestic steps of him whose shoeing I am unworthy to break."

In the meantime about 1,000 people had gone to the railroad to meet Mr. Bryan, who spoke one minute and a half from the rear of his coach and then introduced Boston McKim who for about three minutes addressed the crowd. Then the train glided gently on toward Cincinnati. But what of the man through who to the number of about 3,000 gathered to hear the eloquence which they believed would lead in rivulets from the lips of this man who is laboring so hard to raise that "crown of thorns" from their brow.

Well, maybe there wasn't counting and paying the atmosphere which they realized that they had been faked. He it said to the credit of the local man who had the time in charge it was no fault of theirs, for they paid \$10 for the special train, and were promised an hour's speech at this point. A note was added to the Populists cause; on the contrary, hundreds who had ridden thirty miles went home disgraced over the turn of affairs. One poor mother held her seven-year-old offspring up so he could get a good look at Mr. Bryan, when the urchin asked: "Mother, why do they call him a great man?" She replied: "I don't know, son, unless it is that no commoner man ever ran for President."

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY**  
 Take two or three drops of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

An unknown man fired two shots at Railroad Detective Charles Rottenberger in the C. and O. yards at Covington.

## **RIDING ON THE RAIL!**

What the Great Steel Highways Offer to Travelers.

## **CONFEDERATE REUNION.**

On above account the L. and N. Railroad will send round-trip tickets to Nashville, Tenn., October 13th and 14th, at \$3.00; return ticket October 15th.

## **Grand Ledger, I. O. O. F. of Kentucky.**

On above account the L. and N. Railroad will send round-trip tickets to Lexington, Oct. 13th and 14th, at \$3.00; return ticket October 15th. Tickets good going on morning train only.

## **Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association.**

On above account the L. and N. Railroad will send round-trip tickets to Lexington, Oct. 13th and 14th, at \$3.00; return ticket October 15th.

## **Union Veterans Legion, Annual Encampment, Washington, D. C.**

For the above account the C. and O. will send round-trip tickets to Washington, D. C., at \$4.00, at one of our depots. Tickets good for the round-trip, leaving on October 13th and 14th, at \$3.00; return ticket October 15th. Return ticket October 15th.

## **Physician and Surgeon**

Dr. J. H. Samuel, (Lic. to practice medicine and surgery in the State of Kentucky.)

## **FRANCE.**

The Czar and Czarina Arrive at the French Capital.

The Distinguished Couple Received by the President at Cherbourg.

Shouts of "Long Live the Czar" and "Long Live Russia!" greeted the Air-Is-It-Not-estimated That One Million Strangers Are in the City of Paris.

CHERBOURG, Oct. 6.—The czar and czarina, of Russia, arrived in this city Monday afternoon from Portsmouth, Eng.

Owing to the high wind and rough water it was with difficulty that the Polar Star was got alongside the shore. During the maneuvering to get her in position for landing of her passengers the vessel was tossed about in the vicinity were perfectly quiet, but when the gangway was finally in position and the czarina stepped onto the quay, followed almost immediately by the czar. Shouts of "Long live the Czar," "Long live Russia," rent the air, and were repeated again and again. Hats, handkerchiefs and umbrellas were waved in the air and the crowd shouted itself hoarse in the enthusiasm of its welcome to the guests of France.

The rooms in the arsenal adjoining the landing place that had been prepared for the reception of the majesties were most handsomely decorated. As the czarina stepped ashore President Faure presented her a beautiful floral offering and uttered a few cordial words of welcome, after bowing to and kissing the hand of her majesty.

The czar was attired in the uniform of a naval officer and wore on his breast the grand cross of the Legion of Honor. As he landed on the quay President Faure stepped forward and greeted him. The czar extended his hand and after a hearty handshaking the president in a few happy chosen words welcomed him to France. The czar replied briefly, after which M. Faure gave him to the czarina, and with the czar on his right, walked to the reception room in the arsenal, where the distinguished personages present were introduced to their majesties.

The czar and czarina had a short rest before 8 o'clock at which hour a magnificent banquet was spread in the dining hall. At eight o'clock the czar and czarina and their suites boarded the train and were awaiting them at the arsenal, a track having been specially laid there and from the station, and started for Paris. President Faure, the ministers and other high officials proceeded for Paris on the train on which they traveled to Cherbourg Monday night.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The boulevards Monday evening presented a remarkable sight. It had been stormy in the early part of the day and this caused the greatest discomfort to the thousands of visitors who had been unable to secure lodgings in the city or vicinity. Towards evening the weather had given promise of clearing in the early afternoon, became fine and then the principal streets became fairly jammed with people.

All the cafes on the boulevards were uncomfortably crowded and a steady stream of humanity flowed along the sidewalks and frequently overflowed into the roadways.

They crowded rather than the places where workmen were hurriedly engaged in finishing the decorations, and jokes and jests were frequently indulged in.

Throughout the night hawkers traveled the streets selling portraits of the czar and czarina, for which there was an enormous demand.

It is estimated that there are fully a million strangers in the city. The crowds are remarkably orderly.

Tuesday was a general holiday in honor of the visit of the czar. Special guards will be placed at thousands of street openings into the route of the procession to prevent the occurrence of any untoward event.

It is said that a number of known anarchists have been expelled from the city, while others who are suspected of having anarchist tendencies have been expelled.

**HYPONOTISTS**  
 Are Held to Be Responsible for the Acts of Their Subjects.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 6.—If the ruling of Judge Fouts, of Atlanta, obtains hypnotists will have to be very careful what they order their subjects to do. The judge holds that the hypnotist is directly responsible for the acts of his subjects.

During a performance at a local theater, the subject of hypnotism imagined he was a moneyer. He grabbed a hat of a man in the audience and bit a piece out of it.

The professor and his business manager declined to make good the cost of the hat and the hypnotist was prosecuted before Judge Fouts upon a charge of malicious mischief. The judge sustained the charge and bound the hypnotist over to a higher court.

**CHESAPEAKE COUNCIL CONVENES.**  
 PARIS, Oct. 6.—The Chesapeake council convened Monday at Tuscarora. No trouble occurred. Marshal McAllister and a great many deputies were present, as was a squad of Indian police under Capt. John Ellis and a company of soldiers which arrived Sunday. Gen. Martin will probably be inaugurated Wednesday, and should any trouble occur, martial law will be declared.

**The Striking Telegraphers.**  
 TORONTO, Oct. 6.—None of the striking telegraphers on the Canadian Pacific have returned to work. Several stations have been supplied with operators, but no freight trains are running.

**United States Treasury Statement.**  
 WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Monday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$241,513,977; gold reserve, \$135,000,000.

## **CONDENSED NEWS.**

Gathered From All Parts of the World by the Telegram.

China has agreed that the Siberian railroad shall cross northern Manchuria, but retains the right of preemption in 30 years.

The treasury gold balance at the close of business Monday stood at \$135,000,000. The day's withdrawals at New York were \$129,000.

Mr. Henry Byron Reed, conservative member of the house of commons, for the eastern division of Bradford, is dead. He was 41 years of age.

The London Central News says that a large block of wood was found lying across the rails at Gerstang, 11 miles south of Lancaster, on hour before the Czar's train passed that place Sunday morning. The police are investigating the matter.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamship Yamaguchi Maru is four days overdue from the Orient. It sailed from Honolulu the same day the Canadian Australian steamer Mowla left that port. The latter vessel arrived at Victoria on Thursday.

At the request of the secretary of the interior, Secretary Lamont has ordered two troops of cavalry to report to Indian Agent Wilson, at Tuscarora, I. T. The agent fears trouble between two sections of the Choctaws, the outcome of an election.

Ex-President Lincoln addressed about 5,000 people at Richmond, Va., Monday night at the Auditorium building on the exposition grounds. Of the number named about 1,000 were colored people. Gen. Harrison was cordially received by the audience.

Karathodori Pasha, formerly governor of Trebiz, and the Turkish plenipotentiary at the Berlin congress of 1878, has been appointed first translator to the sultan, and it is understood that hereafter he will direct the foreign policies of the Turkish empire.

Clifford B. Everhart, manager of the gold and stock department of the Western Union Telegraph company in Chicago, was stricken with heart disease Monday afternoon while testifying in Judge Taft's court in a wire tapping case, and almost instantly expired.

Justice Charles E. Brown, who was recently nominated by the regular democrats of the Second judicial district of New York for justices of the supreme court, has been deemed to give him as his reason that he can not endorse the principles enunciated by the Chicago platform.

Hon. W. M. Walton, populist candidate for attorney general of Texas, withdrew from the ticket Monday. In his card printed Tuesday he says the Chicago platform in its financial and other plans is purely populist and he urges all populists to stand by it.

The session of the Hungarian diet, was brought to a close Monday. In the Crown's speech which was read to the deputies, Emperor Francis Joseph, king of Hungary, declared that the country maintained most friendly relations with all of the powers, and assured the deputies that there was nothing to disturb the hope of prolonged peace.

R. G. Kolb and P. G. Bowman, former populist leaders in Alabama, recently announced that they had abandoned Watson and would stand the country for Bryan and Sewall and democratic congressmen. The People's Party club, Birmingham, took the same course. The campaign committee of the people's party had a meeting Monday and repudiated the action of Kolb and Bowman as basely betraying the party and recommended that they be deposed.

**Forecast for Tuesday.**  
 WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—For Ohio—Generally fair; possibly light local showers along lake; light variable winds.  
 For Kentucky—Partly cloudy; cooler at night; southerly winds shifting to northerly.  
 For Indiana—Partly cloudy; cooler at night; southerly winds shifting to northerly.  
 For Illinois—Partly cloudy; cooler at night; southerly winds shifting to northerly.

## **THE MARKETS.**

**CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.**  
**WHEAT**—Spring wheat, 1.00; winter wheat, 1.00; fair, 1.00; good, 1.00; extra, 1.00; choice, 1.00; No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 1.00; No. 3, 1.00; No. 4, 1.00; No. 5, 1.00; No. 6, 1.00; No. 7, 1.00; No. 8, 1.00; No. 9, 1.00; No. 10, 1.00; No. 11, 1.00; No. 12, 1.00; No. 13, 1.00; No. 14, 1.00; No. 15, 1.00; No. 16, 1.00; No. 17, 1.00; No. 18, 1.00; No. 19, 1.00; No. 20, 1.00; No. 21, 1.00; No. 22, 1.00; No. 23, 1.00; No. 24, 1.00; No. 25, 1.00; No. 26, 1.00; No. 27, 1.00; No. 28, 1.00; No. 29, 1.00; No. 30, 1.00; No. 31, 1.00; No. 32, 1.00; No. 33, 1.00; No. 34, 1.00; No. 35, 1.00; No. 36, 1.00; No. 37, 1.00; No. 38, 1.00; No. 39, 1.00; No. 40, 1.00; No. 41, 1.00; No. 42, 1.00; No. 43, 1.00; No. 44, 1.00; No. 45, 1.00; No. 46, 1.00; No. 47, 1.00; No. 48, 1.00; No. 49, 1.00; No. 50, 1.00; No. 51, 1.00; No. 52, 1.00; No. 53, 1.00; No. 54, 1.00; No. 55, 1.00; No. 56, 1.00; No. 57, 1.00; No. 58, 1.00; No. 59, 1.00; No. 60, 1.00; No. 61, 1.00; No. 62, 1.00; No. 63, 1.00; No. 64, 1.00; No. 65, 1.00; No. 66, 1.00; No. 67, 1.00; No. 68, 1.00; No. 69, 1.00; No. 70, 1.00; No. 71, 1.00; No. 72, 1.00; No. 73, 1.00; No. 74, 1.00; No. 75, 1.00; No. 76, 1.00; No. 77, 1.00; No. 78, 1.00; No. 79, 1.00; No. 80, 1.00; No. 81, 1.00; No. 82, 1.00; No. 83, 1.00; No. 84, 1.00; No. 85, 1.00; No. 86, 1.00; No. 87, 1.00; No. 88, 1.00; No. 89, 1.00; No. 90, 1.00; No. 91, 1.00; No. 92, 1.00; No. 93, 1.00; No. 94, 1.00; No. 95, 1.00; No. 96, 1.00; No. 97, 1.00; No. 98, 1.00; No. 99, 1.00; No. 100, 1.00; No. 101, 1.00; No. 102, 1.00; No. 103, 1.00; No. 104, 1.00; No. 105, 1.00; No. 106, 1.00; No. 107, 1.00; No. 108, 1.00; No. 109, 1.00; No. 110, 1.00; No. 111, 1.00; No. 112, 1.00; No. 113, 1.00; No. 114, 1.00; No. 115, 1.00; No. 116, 1.00; No. 117, 1.00; No. 118, 1.00; No. 119, 1.00; No. 120, 1.00; No. 121, 1.00; No. 122, 1.00; No. 123, 1.00; No. 124, 1.00; No. 125, 1.00; No. 126, 1.00; No. 127, 1.00; No. 128, 1.00; No. 129, 1.00; No. 130, 1.00; No. 131, 1.00; No. 132, 1.00; No. 133, 1.00; No. 134, 1.00; No. 135, 1.00; No. 136, 1.00; No. 137, 1.00; No. 138, 1.00; No. 139, 1.00; No. 140, 1.00; No. 141, 1.00; No. 142, 1.00; No. 143, 1.00; No. 144, 1.00; No. 145, 1.00; No. 146, 1.00; No. 147, 1.00; No. 148, 1.00; No. 149, 1.00; No. 150, 1.00; No. 151, 1.00; No. 152, 1.00; No. 153, 1.00; No. 154, 1.00; No. 155, 1.00; No. 156, 1.00; No. 157, 1.00; No. 158, 1.00; No. 159, 1.00; No. 160, 1.00; No. 161, 1.00; No. 162, 1.00; No. 163, 1.00; No. 164, 1.00; No. 165, 1.00; No. 166, 1.00; No. 167, 1.00; No. 168, 1.00; No. 169, 1.00; No. 170, 1.00; No. 171, 1.00; No. 172, 1.00; No. 173, 1.00; No. 174, 1.00; No. 175, 1.00; No. 176, 1.00; No. 177, 1.00; No. 178, 1.00; No. 179, 1.00; No. 180, 1.00; No. 181, 1.00; No. 182, 1.00; No. 183, 1.00; No. 184, 1.00; No. 185, 1.00; No. 186, 1.00; No. 187, 1.00; No. 188, 1.00; No. 189, 1.00; No. 190, 1.00; No. 191, 1.00; No. 192, 1.00; No. 193, 1.00; No. 194, 1.00; No. 195, 1.00; No. 196, 1.00; No. 197, 1.00; No. 198, 1.00; No. 199, 1.00; No. 200, 1.00; No. 201, 1.00; No. 202, 1.00; No. 203, 1.00; No. 204, 1.00; No. 205, 1.00; No. 206, 1.00; No. 207, 1.00; No. 208, 1.00; No. 209, 1.00; No. 210, 1.00; No. 211, 1.00; No. 212, 1.00; No. 213, 1.00; No. 214, 1.00; No. 215, 1.00; No. 216, 1.00; No. 217, 1.00; No. 218, 1.00; No. 219, 1.00; No. 220, 1.00; No. 221, 1.00; No. 222, 1.00; No. 223, 1.00; No. 224, 1.00; No. 225, 1.00; No. 226, 1.00; No. 227, 1.00; No. 228, 1.00; No. 229, 1.00; No. 230, 1.00; No. 231, 1.00; No. 232, 1.00; No. 233, 1.00; No. 234, 1.00; No. 235, 1.00; No. 236, 1.00; No. 237, 1.00; No. 238, 1.00; No. 239, 1.00; No. 240, 1.00; No. 241, 1.00; No. 242, 1.00; No. 243, 1.00; No. 244, 1.00; No. 245, 1.00; No. 246, 1.00; No. 247, 1.00; No. 248, 1.00; No. 249, 1.00; No. 250, 1.00; No. 251, 1.00; No. 252, 1.00; No. 253, 1.00; No. 254, 1.00; No. 255, 1.00; No. 256, 1.00; No. 257, 1.00; No. 258, 1.00; No. 259, 1.00; No. 260, 1.00; No. 261, 1.00; No. 262, 1.00; No. 263, 1.00; No. 264, 1.00; No. 265, 1.00; No. 266, 1.00; No. 267, 1.00; No. 268, 1.00; No. 269, 1.00; No. 270, 1.00; No. 271, 1.00; No. 272, 1.00; No. 273, 1.00; No. 274, 1.00; No. 275, 1.00; No. 276, 1.00; No. 277, 1.00; No. 278, 1.00; No. 279, 1.00; No. 280, 1.00; No. 281, 1.00; No. 282, 1.00; No. 283, 1.00; No. 284, 1.00; No. 285, 1.00; No. 286, 1.00; No. 287, 1.00; No. 288, 1.00; No. 289, 1.00; No. 290, 1.00; No. 291, 1.00; No. 292, 1.00; No. 293, 1.00; No. 294, 1.00; No. 295, 1.00; No. 296, 1.00; No. 297, 1.00; No. 298, 1.00; No. 299, 1.00; No. 300, 1.00; No. 301, 1.00; No. 302, 1.00; No. 303, 1.00; No. 304, 1.00; No. 305, 1.00; No. 306, 1.00; No. 307, 1.00; No. 308, 1.00; No. 309, 1.00; No. 310, 1.00; No. 311, 1.00; No. 312, 1.00; No. 313, 1.00; No. 314, 1.00; No. 315, 1.00; No. 316, 1.00; No. 317, 1.00; No. 318, 1.00; No. 319, 1.00; No. 320, 1.00; No. 321, 1.00; No. 322, 1.00; No. 323, 1.00; No. 324, 1.00; No. 325, 1.00; No. 326, 1.00; No. 327, 1.00; No. 328, 1.00; No. 329, 1.00; No. 330, 1.00; No. 331, 1.00; No. 332, 1.00; No. 333, 1.00; No. 334, 1.00; No. 335, 1.00; No. 336, 1.00; No. 337, 1.00; No. 338, 1.00; No. 339, 1.00; No. 340, 1.00; No. 341, 1.00; No. 342, 1.00; No. 343, 1.00; No. 344, 1.00; No. 345, 1.00; No. 346, 1.00; No. 347, 1.00; No. 348, 1.00; No. 349, 1.00; No. 350, 1.00; No. 351, 1.00; No. 352, 1.00; No. 353, 1.00; No. 354, 1.00; No. 355, 1.00; No. 356, 1.00; No. 357, 1.00; No. 358, 1.00; No. 359, 1.00; No. 360, 1.00; No. 361, 1.00; No. 362, 1.00; No. 363, 1.00; No. 364, 1.00; No. 365, 1.00; No. 366, 1.00; No. 367, 1.00; No. 368, 1.00; No. 369, 1.00; No. 370, 1.00; No. 371, 1.00; No. 372, 1.00; No. 373, 1.00; No. 374, 1.00; No. 375, 1.00; No. 376, 1.00; No. 377, 1.00; No. 378, 1.00; No. 379, 1.00; No. 380, 1.00; No. 381, 1.00; No. 382, 1.00; No. 383, 1.00; No. 384, 1.00; No. 385, 1.00; No. 386, 1.00; No. 387, 1.00; No. 388, 1.00; No. 389, 1.00; No. 390, 1.00; No. 391, 1.00; No. 392, 1.00; No. 393, 1.00; No. 394, 1.00; No. 395, 1.00; No. 396, 1.00; No. 397, 1.00; No. 398, 1.00; No. 399, 1.00; No. 400, 1.00; No. 401, 1.00; No. 402, 1.00; No. 403, 1.00; No. 404, 1.00; No. 405, 1.00; No. 406, 1.00; No. 407, 1.00; No. 408, 1.00; No. 409, 1.00; No. 410, 1.00; No. 411, 1.00; No. 412, 1.00; No. 413, 1.00; No. 414, 1.00; No. 415, 1.00; No. 416, 1.00; No. 417, 1.00; No. 418, 1.00; No. 419, 1.00; No. 420, 1.00; No. 421, 1.00; No. 422, 1.00; No. 423, 1.00; No. 424, 1.00; No. 425, 1.00; No. 426, 1.00; No. 427, 1.00; No. 428, 1.00; No. 429, 1.00; No. 430, 1.00; No. 431, 1.00; No. 432, 1.00; No. 433, 1.00; No. 434, 1.00; No. 435, 1.00; No. 436, 1.00; No. 437, 1.00; No. 438, 1.00; No. 439, 1.00; No. 440, 1.00; No. 441, 1.00; No. 442, 1.00; No. 443, 1.00; No. 444, 1.00; No. 445, 1.00; No. 446, 1.00; No. 447, 1.00; No. 448, 1.00; No. 449, 1.00; No. 450, 1.00; No. 451, 1.00; No. 452, 1.00; No. 453, 1.00; No. 454, 1.00; No. 455, 1.00; No. 456, 1.00; No. 457, 1.00; No. 458, 1.00; No. 459, 1.00; No. 460, 1.00; No. 461, 1.00; No. 462, 1.00; No. 463, 1.00; No. 464, 1.00; No. 465, 1.00; No. 466, 1.00; No. 467, 1.00; No. 468, 1.00; No. 469, 1.00; No. 470, 1.00; No. 471, 1.00; No. 472, 1.00; No. 473, 1.00; No. 474, 1.00; No. 475, 1.00; No. 476, 1.00; No. 477, 1.00; No. 478, 1.00; No. 479, 1.00; No. 480, 1.00; No. 481, 1.00; No. 482, 1.00; No. 483, 1.00; No. 484, 1.00; No. 485, 1.00; No. 486, 1.00; No. 487, 1.00; No. 488, 1.00; No. 489, 1.00; No. 490, 1.00; No. 491, 1.00; No. 492, 1.00; No. 493, 1.00; No. 494, 1.00; No. 495, 1.00; No. 496, 1.00; No. 497, 1.00;